UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/750
29 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the annexed letter dated today from H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-26518 (E) 290895 300895

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Annex

Letter dated 29 August 1995 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon our departure from Sarajevo to Paris in response to the invitation of the President of the Republic of France and in order to engage in the peace process, the Serb aggressor committed, once more, a horrendous massacre in the city. The bombardment of Sarajevo was a deliberate targeting of civilians, causing a great number of casualties.

We have waited yesterday and all of today for a response by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the rapid reaction force to the attacks of the aggressor. Unfortunately, to our great sadness and disbelief, no response has come. That is the reason why our delegation has decided to suspend the negotiations until the Serb artillery that is around the city of Sarajevo has been destroyed, within a radius of 20 kilometres, which constitutes the exclusion zone decided on by the international community.

We hope you will understand our decision, as the Serb artillery positions around Sarajevo have no other aim than the killing of innocent civilians. The Serb artillery is responsible for the death of more than 10,000 inhabitants of Sarajevo, including more than 1,500 children.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/751
30 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 29 August 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-26576 (E) 300895 310895

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Annex

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia condemns most strongly the massacre of the innocent civilian population in Sarajevo. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has always condemned such acts, regardless of which side committed them. It is necessary to carry out a detailed investigation and find and punish exemplarily the perpetrators of this heinous crime.

This latest act of barbarism has a political background and is a blow to peace and ongoing peace efforts.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses the hope that the peace process will continue and that, with the assistance of the international community, the warring parties will manage to find a final peaceful solution to the crisis in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is firmly committed to the quest for a solution to the crisis in the former Yugoslavia through political means. It is necessary to take all measures in order to prevent the attempts to stop the latest peace initiatives and the escalation of the conflict in former Bosnia-Herzegovina, which could have unforeseeable consequences for this entire region and Europe.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/752
30 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 30 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the text of today's date addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Mr. Mohammed Said al-Sahaf, concerning the manifest tendency of the United States authorities to intervene in Iraq's internal affairs.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-26615 (E) 300895 300895 310895

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Annex

Identical letters dated 30 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I wish to inform you that the United States Government is in the habit of making its official policy public from time to time, confirming that it is deliberately seeking to change the political regime established in Iraq. The most recent statement of this kind was made on 28 August 1995, at his daily press conference, by the spokesman for the United States Secretary of State, who stated that the United States would pursue its efforts to change the political regime in Iraq.

The spokesman of the United States Secretary of State also emphasized that the United States would continue to bring pressure to bear on the Iraqi Government until a Government favourable to the United States was installed, impudently adding that: clearly, the United States was convinced that the regime of Saddam Hussein must come to an end.

These official statements bear witness to the will of the United States Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Iraq and to commit base aggression against it.

These statements by the United States authorities constitute blatant interference in the internal affairs of Iraq, and at the same time a dangerous precedent in the history of international relations. They run counter to the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and utterly disregard the most elementary rules of international law, which call for respect for the sovereignty of States; they even run counter to the provisions adopted by the Security Council in its resolution 687 (1991), which called for respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq.

We reject and resolutely condemn the fact that a great Power which is a permanent member of the Security Council and has a duty to respect the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter should make official statements of this kind directed against a Member State and one of the founders of the United Nations. This is evidence of the contempt in which the United States Government holds the most elementary laws governing the relations between States, as well as the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

The Government of Iraq condemns the aggressive policy of the United States Government and asserts Iraq's right to respond, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, to this aggressive policy and to the intervention by the United States Government in its internal affairs.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/753
30 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 2 May 1995, from 0840 hours until 0930 hours, a total of 11 Iraqi forces were observed digging a canal near the geographical coordinates of NC 490-970 on the map of Kharatha, west of border pillar 48 and south-west of Iran's Tangab post, and the geographical coordinates of NC 510-990 on the map of Kharatha, in no man's land, west of Iran's Tangab post and border pillar 49.

2. On 3 May 1995, at 1205 hours, Iraqi forces were observed conducting engineering activities by using a mechanical shovel near the geographical coordinates of TP 520-260 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in no man's land, north of the city of Khalfan and south of Ma'amir stream.

3. On 8 May 1995, at 0810 hours, three Iraqi trucks were observed trafficking from Tareq post to the geographical coordinates of PB 190-470 on the map of Kouhe-Tunnel, south of border pillar 27/6.

4. On 8 May 1995, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces were observed conducting engineering activities by using a mechanical shovel near the geographical coordinates of NC 534-363 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 40/4.

5. On 8 May 1995, between 1200 and 1500 hours, 16 Iraqi forces were observed patrolling near the geographical coordinates of NC 411-988 and NC 456-985 on the map of Khosravi, south and south-west of border pillar 51, in no man's land, east of Iraq's Mollah-Aziz.

6. On 8 May 1995, at 1230 hours, an Iraqi aircraft was observed flying at high altitude near the geographical coordinates of TQ 150-200 on the map of Hosseinieh, between north of border pillar 7/25 and south of border pillar 7/26.

7. On 8 May 1995, at 1300 hours, an Iraqi bus was observed travelling from near the geographical coordinates of NC 351-561 on the map of southern Naft-Shahr to the geographical coordinates of NC 408-665 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

8. On 8 May 1995, between 1500 and 1700 hours, 10 Iraqi vehicles of different types were observed travelling from the geographical coordinates of ND 642-354 on the map of Ghasre-Shirin, south-west of Tangeh-Torshab and border pillar 60/9 towards the geographical coordinates of ND 642-254 on the map of Khosravi, north-west of Majid-Ghadiragha and north of Iran's Ghareh-tou river and Darkhour.

9. On 9 May 1995, 22 Iraqi motor boats, with a total of 65 personnel, were observed patrolling Arvand Rud.

10. On 10 May 1995, at 1200 hours, an Iraqi aircraft was observed flying near the geographical coordinates of TP 520-260 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in no man's land, north of Khalfan stream and south of Iraq's Ma'amir stream.

11. On 11 May 1995, at 1200 hours, an Iraqi aircraft was observed flying at high altitude over Koushk area on the other side of the border.

12. On 11 May 1995, at 1900 hours, an Iraqi aircraft was observed flying at high altitude over Koushk area on the other side of the border.

13. On 14 May 1995, 27 anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated about 12.5 kilometres into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, entering the village of Ghaleh Tasban at the geographical coordinates of NE 370-270 on the map of Alavan. They then proceeded to the village of Kavelan at the geographical coordinates of NE 600-280 on the map of Mahabad, abducted three residents of the village and took them away.

14. On 15 May 1995, four Iraqi forces were observed setting up barbed wire near the geographical coordinates of ND 420-020 on the map of Khosravi, south-west of border pillar 53/1.

15. On 15 May 1995, a number of Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of NC 510-920 on the map of Kharatha, west of border pillar 46/13, Zein-Alghous (Zein-Alkesh) heights.

16. On 17 May 1995, at 2345 hours, Iraqi forces stationed on the other side of Dehloran border, across the Iranian Ein-Mansour border post, began firing towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographical coordinates of QA 039-901 on the map of Meimeh river. The bullets hit the ground in no man's land.

17. On 18 May 1995, at 1000 hours, Iraqi forces stationed on the other side of Dehloran border, across the Iranian Ein-Mansour border post, began firing towards the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographical coordinates of QA 039-901 on the map of Meimeh river. The bullets hit the ground in no man's land.

18. On 18 May 1995, at 0330 hours, a number of Iraqi motor boats with their engines turned off tried to approach the Iranian coast by rowing in the Arvand Rud, where they were confronted by the Iranian border police stationed at Minu-Shomali post. In this clash, 25 (G-3) bullets were fired by the Iranian border police and the violators fled back towards the Iraqi coast.

19. On 18 May 1995, at 0345 hours, a number of Iraqi motor boats with their engines turned off tried again to approach the Iranian coast by rowing in the Arvand Rud, where they were confronted by the Iranian border police stationed at Minu-Shomali post. In this clash, 25 (G-3) bullets were fired by the Iranian border police and the perpetrators fled back towards the Iraqi coast.

20. On 18 May 1995, at 0445 hours, a number of Iraqi motor boats with their engines turned off tried again to approach the Iranian coast by rowing in the Arvand Rud, where they were confronted by the Iranian border police stationed at Minu-Shomali post. In this clash, 25 (G-3) bullets were fired by the Iranian border police and the perpetrators fled back towards the Iraqi coast.

21. On 20 May 1995, at 1015 hours, seven Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of NC 428-982 on the map of Khosravi, south-west of border pillar 51 and east of Iraq's Mollah-Aziz.

22. On 23 May 1995, at 1930 hours, Iraqi forces surrounded the region at the geographical coordinates of NE 525-811 on the map of Garmab, in no man's land, near border pillar 103/1, south of Chouman and west of Iranian Malteh, set fire to a tent and took captive the soldiers stationed in the region. They also fired an 81-millimetre mortar shell at the Iranian Galeh-Soureh border post which landed near the border post.

23. On 23 May 1995, Iraqi forces began installing an antenna near the geographical coordinates of NC 430-650 on the map of Naft-Shahr, in no man's land, west of Kaneh-Kaboud river.

24. On 23 May 1995, Iraqi forces began setting up a white tent near the geographical coordinates of NC 490-430 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 44/1 and Kohneh-Rig heights.

25. On 26 May 1995, at 1530 hours, nine Iraqi forces were observed setting weeds on fire near the geographical coordinates of NC 489-518 on the map of Sumar, between north of border pillar 44/5 and south-west of border pillar 44/6.

26. On 27 May 1995, at 1750 hours, five Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of NC 41900-98808 on the map of Khosravi, south-west of border pillar 51 and east of Iraq's Mollah-Aziz.

27. On 27 May 1995, a number of white patrol vehicles equipped with radio communication belonging to anti-revolutionary elements were observed near the geographical coordinates of QA 490-520 on the map of Yebis, in no man's land, west of border pillar 22.

28. On 31 May 1995, at 1030 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying near the geographical coordinates of NC 335-516 on the map of southern Naft-Shahr,

south-west of border pillar 45, towards the geographical coordinates of NC 351-565 on the map of Naft-Shahr, west of border pillar 45, in no man's land.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/754
30 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and in response to the letter dated 10 July 1995 from the representative of Iraq to the United Nations, contained in document S/1995/557, I have the honour to inform you that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, through its note verbale of 15 July 1995 to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran, strongly rejected the allegations contained in the above-mentioned document.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-26626 (E) 300895 310895

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/755
30 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1010 (1995)

The present report concerning events in Srebrenica and Zepa is submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1010 (1995) of 10 August 1995, on which the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible, and no later than 1 September 1995, with any information available to United Nations personnel regarding compliance with that resolution and concerning violations of international humanitarian law.

95-26649 (E) 310895 010995

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 1010 (1995) of 10 August 1995, the Security Council demanded that the Bosnian Serb party give immediate access to representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international agencies to persons displaced from Srebrenica and Zepa who were within the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, and that the Bosnian Serb party permit representatives of ICRC to visit and register any persons detained against their will, including any members of the forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. The Security Council also demanded that the Bosnian Serb party respect fully the rights of all such persons and ensure their safety, and urged that any persons detained be released. It reiterated that all those who committed violations of international humanitarian law would be held individually responsible in respect of such acts.

3. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Security Council as soon as possible, and no later than 1 September 1995, with any information available to United Nations personnel regarding compliance with the resolution and concerning violations of international humanitarian law.

4. In compliance with the resolution, the present report gives information gathered by various United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), UNHCR, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, and the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991. It also contains factual information received from ICRC. The report focuses on questions of access, detention and violations of international humanitarian law following the fall of Srebrenica and Zepa and is produced following close cooperation between the aforementioned bodies.

5. A brief chronology of events appears in the annex to the present report.

II. UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

A. Access

6. Various efforts have been made by my Special Representative to obtain access for UNPROFOR to Srebrenica and Zepa but these efforts have not yet been successful. My Special Representative raised the issue in a meeting with President Milosevic on 12 August 1995, in which he referred to the commitment made by General Mladic to General Smith on the question of ICRC access to the missing from Srebrenica. President Milosevic promised to do all he could to convince General Mladic to grant such ICRC access but indicated that he was having difficulties communicating with General Mladic.

7. In addition, my Special Representative sent a letter to Dr. Karadzic expressing concern at reports of grave violations of international humanitarian law, the fact that many people were unaccounted for, and at allegations of the existence of a mass grave. He requested as a matter of urgency that UNPROFOR be allowed to investigate the report on the existence of mass graves near Srebrenica. He also requested that immediate access be given to representatives of UNHCR, ICRC and other international agencies to persons displaced from Srebrenica and Zepa, and further that ICRC be permitted to visit and register any persons detained. However, all efforts made so far have not produced the desired results. Various efforts have additionally been made at the field level by UNPROFOR to gain access. At the date of submission of the present report, these efforts had not produced any result.

B. Violations of international humanitarian law in Srebrenica

Introductory remarks

8. A report was produced by UNPROFOR on 2 August 1995 summarizing the findings of a fact-finding mission of the Civil Affairs component of the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) which spent eight days in the Tuzla area. The Civil Affairs team, working in conjunction with the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat, gathered information concerning human rights abuses that occurred following the fall of Srebrenica by interviewing displaced persons and holding discussions with representatives of numerous international organizations and local non-governmental organizations active in the area, including the UNHCR, ICRC, Médecins sans frontières (Holland), the European Community Monitoring Mission, the Tuzla Citizens Forum and the Helsinki Citizens Assembly.

9. In addition, the report reflected interviews with members of the Netherlands battalion of UNPROFOR who were in Potocari and Srebrenica at the time the events took place. The interviews were conducted by staff of Civil Affairs in conjunction with the Centre for Human Rights. The information from the peace-keepers confirmed some aspects of testimonies given by the displaced persons but was necessarily more limited in scope because once the offensive began, their freedom of movement within the enclave was extremely limited and essentially confined to the compound in Potocari and its immediate surroundings.

10. The report noted that final conclusions on the full extent of human rights abuses were not possible until access was obtained to the region where the violations were reported to have occurred and to those who were still in detention. However, the report provided some summary conclusions on the character of abuses and suggested areas for continuing investigation and analysis.

Arbitrary detention, abductions and disappearances

11. The report referred to the situation in Potocari between 11 and 13 July 1995 in which a number of the above-mentioned violations were reported to have occurred. The report stated that Bosnian Serb soldiers had begun sporadically to separate men from their families on 12 July. Several accounts described Bosnian Serb soldiers forcibly abducting men during that day and at

night as they were sleeping. Many of those interviewed described hearing screams during the night, including men calling for help. Some said that Bosnian Serb soldiers who took the men away during the night were wearing United Nations uniforms.

12. The separation process reportedly became more systematic on the following day. As women, children and elderly men were forced onto buses, boys as young as 15 years and men as old as 74 years were prevented from boarding with their families and were detained by Bosnian Serb soldiers. Members of the UNPROFOR battalion were reported to have witnessed this separation process and seen men taken to a house near the buses after being separated from their families, allegedly for questioning. According to reports, the separation process itself was only occasionally violent, with most of those facing separation offering little resistance to the armed Bosnian Serb soldiers. In some cases, the soldiers also told families of the men concerned that the men would not be hurt and that they would be returned soon.

13. There were a number of credible accounts that some young women were forcibly taken from amongst the displaced people gathered in the Potocari area. One account stated that Bosnian Serb soldiers forced young women they had selected (about 8-10 in total) to walk from the area with the soldiers two-by-two. In another testimony, approximately 50 young women and girls were forcibly taken from the group while the displaced persons were boarding buses. The report stated that there were a number of such accounts but none of those interviewed could provide the names of any women or girls who remained missing.

14. Harassment and detention of passengers on the buses from Potocari to the confrontation line were also reported to have occurred. Some of the few remaining men, who were almost exclusively elderly or disabled, were taken from the buses and not returned. There have also been statements relating to young women being forcibly taken from the buses by Bosnian Serb soldiers. No testimonies have been received from the alleged victims of such assaults.

15. A number of reports noted the detention of men. A peace-keeper saw a football ground in which 300 persons were detained; a displaced person put the number at 500 and observed that many were wearing Bosnian Government army uniforms. Other displaced people gave accounts of seeing groups of captured men standing near the road with their hands behind their heads.

Summary executions

16. The UNPROFOR report concluded that there was substantial evidence that an unknown number of Bosnian Muslim men had been executed in Potocari by Bosnian Serb soldiers. The extent of these abuses remains unclear. A peace-keeper directly witnessed the execution of one man. He watched as the victim, who was dressed in civilian clothes, was forcibly removed from a large group of displaced persons. A short time later, the peace-keeper heard screaming and, upon investigation, saw an unidentified Bosnian Serb soldier shoot the same man in the head. The victim appeared to be dead.

17. Other members of the UNPROFOR battalion witnessed beatings that might have ended in executions. One member recounted seeing a man beaten with a rifle butt

and then dragged behind a house. Although the UNPROFOR soldier did not see what had happened next, he heard one shot and believed that the man had been killed. A second UNPROFOR soldier described two similar incidents, in which he witnessed men dressed in civilian clothes being beaten, then hearing shots after the men had been taken out of sight.

18. In addition, displaced persons and UNPROFOR soldiers reported seeing the bodies of 6 to 10 men who had apparently been executed. After hearing from displaced persons rumours of dead bodies, at least two teams of UNPROFOR personnel went to investigate the scene. Both teams found 10 (according to one account 9) bodies of men dressed in civilian clothes lying near a river. One soldier noted that each man appeared to have gunshot wounds in the back of the head. Similar accounts were received from displaced persons.

19. There were also accounts of the sighting of six or seven bodies, in what appears to be a geographic location different from the bodies found by the small river. Again, according to those accounts, the victims were all men wearing civilian clothes.

20. At least two displaced persons recounted seeing additional dead bodies in a corn field near a factory compound in Potocari. One UNPROFOR soldier heard pistol shots coming from the cornfield. Two displaced people described seeing a body of a man hung from meat hooks in the factory compound.

21. Passengers on a bus journey from Potocari to the confrontation line reported that dead bodies were seen on the road, particularly between Bratunac, Konjevic Polje and Kasaba. The dead were usually described as men wearing civilian clothes and several displaced persons said that the bodies they saw had had their throats cut or had been mutilated.

22. The report also referred to interviews of survivors of alleged mass executions of captured and detained Bosnian Muslim men by Bosnian Serb soldiers. In one such interview, a Bosnian Muslim man described how he had been transported with a large group of Bosnian Muslim men to a stadium in the village Mrvinjci, where General Ratko Mladic allegedly addressed them. According to the man interviewed, the group was transported to a school near Karakaj, where about 20 men were shot. The group was then again moved to a place where a river empties into a lake. At that site, the man stated that Bosnian Serb soldiers lined up groups of 5 to 10 men, ordered them to fall on the ground with their hands tied behind their backs, and then shot them. The man who was interviewed said he received a minor head injury that bled profusely, allowing him to appear dead and later escape. According to his statement, the executions began at dusk on 14 July and lasted past midnight.

23. Another Bosnian Muslim man described mass executions at Karakaj also on 14 July. According to his statement, a large group of Bosnian Muslim men who had been gathered in a sports hall were transported blindfolded in small groups to a nearby destination where they were ordered to hold hands and make a line. The man recounted that after he took the hand of his cousin, Bosnian Serb soldiers began shooting with automatic weapons, causing his cousin to fall to the ground. The man said that the weight of his cousin's body pulled him to the ground, and he was able to survive because his cousin's body was on top of him

and he pretended to be shot. A third Bosnian Muslim man who was interviewed described the execution of about 250 men who had been lined up along a ditch about one and a half hours away from Kasaba.

24. The report noted that without access to the sites of these alleged events and a full accounting of the number detained and missing, it had not been possible to determine whether mass summary executions occurred as described. Based on the testimonies available, however, there was ample evidence that a thorough investigation should be conducted into the conditions under which detained and captured men were and are being held by the Bosnian Serb authorities.

Cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment

25. Consistent reports were collected by Civil Affairs staff concerning the physical abuse of displaced persons at Potocari. One man described in detail the process by which Bosnian Serb soldiers selected a man from the midst of a large group and returned him five minutes later with his face cut and covered in blood. Members of the UNPROFOR battalion saw brutal beatings of several men which may have ended in executions as described above.

26. The staff of Civil Affairs also received consistent accounts that Bosnian Serb soldiers stopped the buses and demanded that displaced people give them money and jewellery. A location frequently mentioned for those stops was near Konjevic Polje. The soldiers would enter a bus and make a variety of threats, including shooting in the air, in order to force the passengers to surrender their valuables. Several people described being threatened with knives by soldiers in order to force their cooperation. The looting and burning of Muslim homes in Srebrenica by Bosnian Serb soldiers was also reported.

27. The report refers to compelling testimonies of abuses against wounded and infirm persons being carried on an UNPROFOR medical convoy that left Potocari on Wednesday, 13 July. The convoy was first stopped by Bosnian Serb soldiers at Kravica, where UNPROFOR troops were forced to give the Bosnian Serb army soldiers their flak jackets. Near the confrontation line, the convoy was again stopped and Bosnian Serb soldiers forced between 30 and 40 persons off the trucks. The process was violent and at least one wounded man was severely beaten. An UNPROFOR soldier confirmed that the Bosnian Serb soldiers pulled the wounded off the trucks, kicked and pushed them and hit them with their guns. The most seriously wounded remained on the trucks and were forced to return to Bratunac with the UNPROFOR soldiers. During the trip the convoy was again stopped, this time for a period of some seven hours and the medical staff was not allowed to treat the patients. One man died during the night, apparently from lack of medical care.

28. Those who were taken off the medical convoy were forced to remain in Tisca overnight. During that time, according to a number of credible accounts, a woman was taken by force from the group. When she returned several hours later, she was extremely distraught and reported that she had been raped. Another group of Bosnian Serb soldiers arrived early the next morning and separated out 13 of the patients and 7 of the medical staff. This group was allowed to

proceed to Kladanj; those who remained, including two nurses and a medical technician, were returned to Bratunac.

29. The report also noted accounts concerning harassment and physical violence directed against Bosnian Serb civilians in small villages in the Tuzla region. In Simin Han, the houses of several Bosnian Serb families were robbed and burned. Local police reportedly refused to intervene until much of the damage had been done. In Jasenice, a Bosnian Serb man was reported killed by unknown persons while members of the local police were watching. In Srenja Dragunja, Bosnian Serbs have sought protection through local Serb leaders in Tuzla because they feel threatened by the large number of displaced persons from Srebrenica who have been resettled in the area. The Bosnian Serb population in Zivinica has also reportedly been subjected to harassment, beatings and evictions, including one incident in which a Bosnian Serb farmer was allegedly beaten by displaced people while he was working in his field.

Conclusions

30. The report contained the following conclusions. While the number of those killed, beaten, detained and sexually assaulted remains unknown, consistent accounts by displaced persons and United Nations personnel lead to a strong presumption that Bosnian Serb soldiers committed substantial violations of international humanitarian law following the fall of Srebrenica, including mass arbitrary detention of civilian men and boys, and summary executions. While Bosnian Serb authorities continue to deny these violations, their failure to provide adequate access to affected areas or to the detained serves only to reinforce the conclusion that significant abuses occurred.

31. Further investigation of this situation, in particular of the allegations of mass executions in Karakaj and Kasaba as well as those missing and detained, is clearly warranted. To that end, Civil Affairs staff have met with and briefed four representatives of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991 who travelled to Tuzla.

C. Detention and other abuses in Zepa

32. A Civil Affairs team undertook a mission to Zepa from 25 to 30 July and collected the following information concerning the fate of men of military age. The evacuation of civilians began on 25 July with two convoys and ended on 27 July. It was confirmed that 36 civilians of military age were taken off the buses on the way to Kladanj. In Zepa, Bosnian Serb soldiers were seen looting houses and carrying away household goods in trucks. A mosque was reportedly demolished.

33. As no census has been taken since the war started, it is not possible to determine the exact size of the population of Zepa. However, according to local sources there were between 6,600 and 6,700 people in the pocket before the evacuation, including men of military age. Of this number 4,800, mostly women, children and elderly, were evacuated. The same sources stated that about 1,500

men of military age, possibly accompanied by family members, had taken to the hills and woods near Zepa.

III. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

A. Access

34. UNHCR has requested access to the Bosnian Serb-held territories in question both by letter and in a meeting between the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees and a representative of the Bosnian Serbs, Professor Nikola Koljevic. However, no permission has been granted to date.

35. UNHCR considers it indispensable to gain access to Srebrenica to establish whether all Bosnian Muslims have left the enclave. It considers it likely that not all Bosnian Muslims living in Srebrenica have managed to leave or decided to do so. There may be wounded, sick and elderly people who have been unable to leave.

B. Violations of international humanitarian law

36. UNHCR had only two local staff and no international staff in Srebrenica at the time the attack took place and thus has little direct information about what actually occurred during the offensive. Most of the information it has gathered was derived from interviews with displaced persons in Tuzla. On 19 July, a preliminary report was produced on the basis of initial interviews, which revealed allegations of rape, robbery, executions, the separation of men and the shelling of civilians. These were unconfirmed reports, however, and on 28 July a further report was issued after a more in-depth investigation. Approximately 70 people were interviewed over the course of four days for the second report. The testimonies collected referred particularly to shelling and targeting of civilians who journeyed on foot from Srebrenica to territory under the control of the Bosnian Government. One testimony, which supports a number of other accounts, reported attacks resulting in many deaths and injuries at Buljim village, Kamenica, Konjevic Polje, Snagovo and Balkovica. The interviewer heard a number of allegations of rape but did not meet any victims. Those travelling on the medical convoy also reported being verbally abused and left to sit in a field all night. The separation of men from the rest of the group was confirmed. From these reports it appears that between 6,000 and 8,000 men who started their escape from Srebrenica to Tuzla remain unaccounted for.

IV. UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

37. In an effort to assess the human rights situation, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights immediately dispatched a representative to Tuzla in order to review the situation of the displaced persons from Srebrenica and Zepa. The High Commissioner also called for an immediate end to violence and human rights violations. He reminded all those responsible for the violations of human rights of the affected population of their accountability. Since the

resignation of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, the mission of the Centre for Human Rights which serviced his mandate has continued to discharge its tasks under the direction of officials of the Centre in Geneva. In recent weeks this has involved, inter alia, research and investigation concerning events in Srebrenica and Zepa. However, the human rights officers have not been given access to the areas in question. The High Commissioner is continuing consultations with the relevant authorities in order to obtain access for human rights officers to all places and persons of concern. The High Commissioner has coordinated his activities closely with my Special Representative.

V. SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Access

38. On 24 July, in a letter to the Bosnian Serb leadership, the Special Rapporteur made a request for access, but has received no response.

B. Violations of international humanitarian law

39. The Special Rapporteur presented his findings on the question of violations of international humanitarian law following the fall of Srebrenica in his report dated 21 August 1995. That report was based on information gathered by the Special Rapporteur during his mission to Tuzla from 22 to 24 July, as well as an investigation conducted by staff of the Centre for Human Rights in conjunction with the Civil Affairs component of UNPF referred to above.

40. In addition, his report was also based on interviews with members of the battalion of UNPROFOR who were in Srebrenica and Potocari at the time the events took place. Approximately 20 peace-keepers were interviewed at Zagreb by the staff of the Centre for Human Rights and that of Civil Affairs.

41. In his report, the Special Rapporteur confirmed much of the information given above by UNPROFOR in relation to executions, physical assaults, inhuman and degrading treatment, abductions, arrests and disappearances.

42. On the question of mass executions, the Special Rapporteur referred in particular to allegations that captured men had been detained and then executed on a mass scale at various outdoor locations in the vicinity of Srebrenica. Those allegations cannot be fully verified without access to Bosnian Serb-held territory, but the following pieces of information appear to be of relevance. A report confirmed that a prisoner of war assembly point was established by the Bosnian Serb Army near the football ground at Nova Kasaba. An UNPROFOR observer also reported seeing between 300 and 500 men, mostly uniformed, in a football field near Nova Kasaba. Another witness saw the same scene, as well as a pile of bodies nearby.

43. An account was given of a witness who reported being captured with a large group of men. He was held in various places and then taken to an outdoor location at night, where he reported that 5 to 10 men were taken out of the

trucks at a time, put in a line and then shot by a group of Bosnian Serb soldiers. He reported seeing that about 100 men had been killed when his turn came. After a bullet slightly grazed his leg, he lay on the ground pretending to be dead and then escaped. The Special Rapporteur reported that he had received two other similar testimonies. An UNPROFOR soldier saw a row of shoes and rucksacks on a football ground near Nova Kasaba, of approximately 120-150 men in total, and two vehicles carrying corpses.

44. In his report, the Special Rapporteur referred to the photographs taken by the Government of the United States of America showing patches of disturbed soil in a football field near Nova Kasaba. The Special Rapporteur also made reference to the thousands of persons reported missing by ICRC.

45. The Special Rapporteur has stated that the evidence so far obtained leads to the chilling conclusion that mass executions may have occurred. Further conclusions, particularly in terms of the total number executed and the fate of those unaccounted for, cannot be drawn without access to the territory under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, the examination of the sites in question, the exhumation and examination of corpses which may be found and the availability of further information on those still reported missing.

VI. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

46. The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia is currently investigating allegations that serious violations of international humanitarian law have occurred recently in Srebrenica and Zepa. Investigators have been sent to the field and to Tuzla in particular, in order to interview refugees and relevant military personnel.

VII. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

A. Access

47. ICRC has been allowed more freedom of movement in the region than any other agency but this has been very limited in scope. Until a month prior to the fall of Srebrenica, ICRC had access to the areas in question. However, during the critical period and subsequently, and despite repeated requests to the Bosnian Serb authorities, ICRC has not received access to Srebrenica or Zepa.

48. At the height of the crisis itself and for a month beforehand, ICRC made several representations to the Bosnian Serb authorities in Pale through its delegation there. On 8 August, the President of ICRC made a representation for access in a meeting with Dr. Karadzic. After the enclave had fallen, written representations were made for access to those persons from Zepa and Srebrenica who had been detained. In response, access to five detention facilities was given by General Mladic as described below.

B. Detainees

49. ICRC conducted intensive negotiations and representations at the highest level, including between the ICRC president and the Bosnian Serb leader and the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). On 26 July, those negotiations resulted in permission from General Mladic to conduct the first visits to Bosnian Serb detention centres since the take-over of Srebrenica. ICRC was able to visit Batkovic camp, where it registered 164 people from Srebrenica who were detained by the Bosnian Serbs. On a visit to Bratunac the delegation was informed that no more prisoners were being held. A visit to Foca prisons was cancelled for security reasons. The delegation was not granted access to Kula Butmir prison at Sarajevo, where according to the Bosnian Serb authorities two prisoners from Srebrenica were held. The Kula Butmir prison was later visited by ICRC but no one from Srebrenica was found among the detainees. According to ICRC none of those detained have been released.

C. Evacuation of the wounded

50. On 18 July, ICRC reported that it had evacuated 88 wounded from Bratunac and Potocari. Three medical teams from Pale, Bijeljina and Belgrade were involved and the evacuation took place on 17 and 18 July. The evacuation had to pass through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as passage was not allowed through Bosnian Serb-held territories. The evacuees, some of whom were in a very serious condition, were taken to Tuzla. When all the wounded had been collected in Bratunac on the first day of the evacuation, 23 of them were refused authorization to leave. ICRC considers them to be prisoners of war and has noted their identities in order to be able to seek permission to visit them.

D. Missing persons

51. As of 20 August, ICRC reported that it had received more than 11,000 tracing requests from relatives of those missing following the fall of Srebrenica. Caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions about the numbers missing on the basis of this figure as there may be multiple applications for tracing requests and, furthermore, resolved cases are not always reported to ICRC. ICRC has also reported that thousands of men have reached territory under the control of the Bosnian Government territory but the exact number is unknown.

E. Missing and detained from Zepa

52. ICRC has registered 44 prisoners taken after the fall of Zepa in Rogatica following the fall of the enclave on 29 July 1995. ICRC has also confirmed that it has had access to 796 persons, mostly men of military age who had gone from Zepa to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) across the river Drina and are currently in the region of Uzice.

VIII. OTHER SOURCES

53. The Government of the United States has gathered information on the question of violations of international humanitarian law following the fall of Srebrenica. Mr. John Shattuck, Assistant Secretary of State, produced a report following his two-day mission to central and north-eastern Bosnia in which he stated that he had received credible accounts that people were executed, brutally treated, tortured and raped. He also stated that large numbers of people from Srebrenica and Zepa were still missing. For Srebrenica, credible estimates vary between 6,000 and 12,000; for Zepa the number of missing is estimated at 3,000.

54. On 10 August 1995, the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations made a presentation to the Security Council on the information collected by her Government on the matter (see S/PV.3564). The Permanent Representative referred to two witness statements of survivors of alleged mass executions and presented a set of photographs showing, inter alia, large groups of persons being held in fields near Nova Kasaba, and patches of freshly disturbed earth in these fields taken a few days later. She said that the Government of the United States believed that those patches of earth were recently made mass graves.

55. This and other relevant information received concerning the fate of displaced persons from Srebrenica and Zepa provides a basis for further investigation by the competent bodies of the United Nations.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

56. Despite repeated requests by my Special Representative, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, ICRC and other international agencies, the Bosnian Serb authorities have refused access by United Nations bodies and institutions, as well as other international organizations, to persons displaced from Srebrenica and Zepa who are within the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that are under the control of Bosnian Serb forces. Even ICRC, which had enjoyed limited access in these areas in the past, has been denied access since the height of the crisis.

57. This lack of access has made it impossible to collect direct and first-hand information on the extent to which the Bosnian Serbs respected the rights of all displaced persons and ensured their safety. However, there is significant prima facie evidence that violations of international humanitarian law occurred during and after the Bosnian Serb offensive on Srebrenica. In-depth investigation, including interviews of those still detained, must take place before more detailed and extensive conclusions can be drawn.

58. The Security Council may therefore wish to reiterate its urgent call to the Bosnian Serb leadership to authorize immediate and full access to persons displaced from Srebrenica and Zepa who are within the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under its control. Such access should include the possibility for an impartial international investigation to take place. Access

should also be granted to ICRC to visit and register any persons detained against their will, including any members of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

59. It must be stressed, however, that access to the relevant area weeks or months after the events in question have taken place cannot adequately substitute for monitoring and investigation during or immediately following the crisis. There is little doubt that sufficient time has elapsed to permit interested parties to tidy up much of the evidence that could have been used to substantiate and expand on the findings noted in this report. The evidence already accumulated, however, demonstrates that Bosnian Serb forces in all likelihood committed substantial violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, including summary executions, following the fall of Srebrenica. Access remains a crucial step in terms of establishing the full extent of violations of humanitarian law and human rights, and in addressing any abuses that might persist.

Annex

Chronology of events

6 July 1995	Intensive bombardment of the enclave of Srebrenica began.
7 July 1995	The Swedish shelter project at Slavovici is shelled throughout the day by Bosnian Serb artillery.
8 July 1995	At 0800 hours, the 3,000 residents of the Swedish Shelter Project flee to Srebrenica.
9 July 1995	The Bosnian Serb Army enters Slavovici at noon and burns the village.
10 July 1995	Bosnian Serb artillery intensify their attacks on Srebrenica, including fire on the civilian hospital. Seeking protection at the UNPROFOR compound in Srebrenica, thousands of women and children attempt to block the departure of the UNPROFOR battalion but are not permitted into the compound.
11 July 1995	A group of mainly draft-age Bosnian Muslim men assemble in a very large column and embark on a journey on foot lasting at least several days from Srebrenica to the confrontation line. The column comprises about 15,000 people, with few women and children in the group. Srebrenica falls to advancing Bosnian Serb forces. About 25,000 people, mainly women, children and some non-draft age men, flee to the UNPROFOR headquarters at Potocari. They remain there for a short period and are then forcibly removed by bus to the confrontation line in an evacuation organized by the Bosnian Serb forces. The civilian hospital at Srebrenica is evacuated at 1300 hours. Patients are transported by the UNPROFOR battalion to their compound at Potocari. Bosnian Serb artillery shells the area in which columns of civilians are fleeing along the road to Potocari.
12 July 1995	General Mladic is present at Potocari. Forced evacuation and separation of Bosnian Muslim men from the displaced persons begins. Displaced persons cross the confrontation line near Kladanj and begin to arrive at the Tuzla airbase at about 2130 hours.

13 July 1995	The sick and wounded are evacuated to the confrontation line from Potocari in a medical convoy of UNPROFOR vehicles with the permission of the Bosnian Serb forces.
16 July 1995	The first groups of military-age men begin arriving in the Tuzla region through Bosnian Serb Army lines. Estimates are that 6,000-7,000 arrive over the next several days.
25 July 1995	Bosnian Serb forces take control of Zepa. Evacuees are transported from Zepa in Bosnian Serb Army buses under United Nations escort to the last checkpoint before Kladanj.
25-27 July 1995	Several thousand refugees from Zepa are transferred from Kladanj to collective centres in the Zenica region.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/756
30 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GHANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ghana.

(Signed) George O. LAMPTEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-26679 (E) 310895 010995

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Annex

Letter dated 28 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of my President and Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), His Excellency Flt.-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings, it is my honour to inform you of the successful outcome of the latest round of negotiations among Liberian warring factions to end the civil war in their country.

The Liberian parties met at Abuja, Nigeria, from 16 to 19 August 1995. The ECOWAS Committee of Nine on Liberia also met at Ministerial level at Abuja on 18 and 19 August 1995.

As a result of the negotiations, all the Liberian parties signed the "Abuja Agreement to supplement the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements as subsequently clarified by the Accra Agreement" on Saturday, 19 August 1995. The signatories were:

Mr. Charles Ghankay TAYLOR	-	National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)
Lt.-Gen. Alhaji G. V. KROMAH	-	United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO)
Dr. G. E. Siagbe BOLEY Sr.	-	Liberia Peace Council (LPC)
Lt.-Gen. J. Hezekiah BOWEN	-	Armed Forces of Liberia
Maj.-Gen. Roosevelt JOHNSON	-	United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO-J)
Mr. François MASSAQUOI	-	Lofa Defence Force (LDF)
Mr. Jucontes Thomas WOEWIYU	-	National Patriotic Front of Liberia-Central Revolutionary Council (NPFL-CRC)
Mr. Chea CHEAPOO	-	Liberia National Conference (LNC)

The signed Abuja Agreement was witnessed by representatives of the ECOWAS Chairman, the Head of State of Nigeria, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations.

The Agreement makes provision for a six-member Council of State under the Chairmanship of Professor Wilton Sankawolo, 55, a retired civil servant and a writer. The remaining five members who will all be Vice-Chairmen of equal status are Charles Ghankay Taylor (NPFL), Lt.-Gen. Alhaji G. V. Kromah (ULIMO), Dr. George E. A. Boley (COALITION), Oscar Jaryee Quian (LNC) and Chief Tamba Tailor. This Council is to implement the Agreement from the cease-

fire to the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections after 12 months as from 1 September 1995, which is the date scheduled under the Agreement for the Council of State to be sworn into office at Monrovia.

I am on behalf of His Excellency President Rawlings, forwarding a copy of the agreement to you (see appendix). President Rawlings would wish to have the agreement circulated as a Security Council document.

Your Excellency, after the signing of the peace Agreement comes the tricky and sensitive phase of implementing all the tenets of the said Agreement to the last letter. The successful implementation of the Agreement would call for the provision of additional resources, in terms of troops, guns, ammunitions and money. These additional resources would be vital for the successful outcome of the demobilization and disarmament process. You would agree with me, Sir, that the safety, security and progress of Liberians in post civil war Liberia, are intrinsically linked to the percentage of guns that would be taken away from the current fighters in Liberia by the Military Observer Group of ECOWAS (ECOMOG) and the Council of State of Liberia. I am, in this regard, hereby making an appeal to your august office, for the Organization of African Unity to make very serious efforts to look for financial and other resource support for ECOMOG.

Finally, Your Excellency, it would be the pleasure of His Excellency the President and Chairman of ECOWAS to have you or your representative participate in the swearing into office of the Council of State of Liberia, scheduled for Monrovia on 1 September 1995.

(Signed) Obed Y. ASAMOAH
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Ghana

Appendix

Abuja Agreement to Supplement the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements as subsequently clarified by the Accra Agreement

This Agreement amends and supplements the Cotonou Accord, the Akosombo Agreement and its Accra Clarification.

Section A

Article 1

Cease-fire

The Parties to this Agreement hereby declare a cease-fire and the cessation of hostilities effective at 12 o'clock midnight 26 August 1995.

Section K

Article 12

Schedule of implementation

The Parties hereby agree to abide by the schedule of implementation attached to the Agreement on the Clarification of the Akosombo Agreement with such modifications in terms of dates as are required by virtue of the delay in the implementation of the said Agreement.

Part II

Political issues

Section A

Executive

(i) The Parties agree that during the transitional period leading to the inauguration of an elected government, the executive powers of the Republic of Liberia shall be vested in a six-member Council of State to be composed as follows:

(a)	National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)	Mr. Charles Ghankay Taylor
(b)	United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO)	Ltg. Alhaji G. V. Kromah
(c)	COALITION	Dr. George E. S. Boley Sr.

(d) Liberian National Conference (LNC) — Oscar Jaryee Quiah

(e) — Chief Tamba Tailor

(f) — Mr. Wilton Sankawolo

(ii) The Chairman of the Council shall be Mr. Wilton Sankawolo. All other members of the Council shall be Vice-Chairmen of equal status. In case of permanent incapacitation a new Chairman shall be appointed within the framework of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

(iii) The Parties hereby agree that the allocation of ministries, public corporations and autonomous agencies agreed by the Parties in Cotonou, Benin, on 3-5 November 1993 shall be maintained. The Parties, however, agree that the allocations for the erstwhile IGNU shall revert to the Liberian Peace Council (LPC)/COALITION. LTG Hezekiah Bowen, François Massaquoi, Thomas Woewiyu, Laveli Supuwood and Samuel Dokie shall be given ministerial or other senior government positions.

General Roosevelt Johnson's wing of ULIMO (ULIMO-J) shall occupy the following positions:

Ministries

1. Minister of State for Presidential Affairs
2. Minister of Transport
3. Minister of Rural Development
4. Minister of State Without Portfolio

Public corporations/autonomous agencies

1. National Bank
2. Corporative Development Agencies (CDA)
3. Agricultural Industrial Training Board (AIIB)
4. Forestry Development Authority (FDA)

Deputy ministers

1. Ministry of Post and Telecommunication

2. Ministry of Justice

3. Ministry of Education

4. Ministry of Information

Deputy managing directors/deputy directors general

1.	NICOL	National Insurance Corporation of Liberia
2.	NHA	National Housing Authority
3.	LWSC	Liberia Water and Sewage Corporation
4.	NHSB	National Housing and Savings Bank
5.	FS	Fire Service
6.	GA	General Auditing
7.	IPA	Institute of Public Administration
8.	NFAA	National Food Assistance Agency

Section C

Article 15

Elections modalities

1. The operations of the Elections Commission shall be monitored by ECOWAS, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations.

Section D

Article 16

Tenure and mandate of the Transitional Government

1. The Transitional Government hereby established shall be installed within 14 days after the signing of this Agreement.

2. The Transitional Government shall have a life span of approximately twelve (12) months commencing from the date of its installation.

3. Holders of positions within the Transitional Government as defined by the Cotonou Accord who wish to contest the election provided for under the Schedule of Implementation shall vacate office three months before the date of elections. They shall be replaced by their nominees or by persons nominated by the parties represented in the Council of State.

4. The Chairman of the Council of State shall be ineligible to contest the first Presidential and Parliamentary elections to be held pursuant to this Agreement.

Section G

Article 8

Peace enforcement powers

1. Enforcement of violations of cease-fire shall be in accordance with the terms of the Cotonou Accord.

All provisions of the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements as clarified by the Accra Agreement not herein amended shall remain in full force and effect.

Done at Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria, this nineteenth day of August 1995.

(Signed) Charles Ghankay TAYLOR
Leader, National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)

(Signed) Ltg. Alhaji G. V. KROMAH
National Chairman, United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO)

(Signed) Dr. G. E. Saigbe BOLEY Sr.
Leader, Liberia Peace Council (LPC)

(Signed) Ltg. J. Hezekiah BOWEN
Armed Forces of Liberia

(Signed) Major-General Roosevelt JOHNSON
United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO-J)

(Signed) François MASSAQUOI
Lofa Defence Force (LDF)

(Signed) Thomas WOEWIYU
National Patriotic Front of Liberia Central Revolutionary Council (NPFL-CRC)

(Signed) Chea CHEAPOO
Liberia National Conference (LNC)

Witnessed by

(Signed) Dr. Obed ASAMOAH
for and on behalf of His Excellency
Flt-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings
President of the Republic of Ghana and
Chairman of ECOWAS

(Signed) Chief Tom IKIMI
for and on behalf of His Excellency
General Sani Abacha, Head of State,
Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian
Armed Forces

(Signed) H.E. President Canaan BANANA
Organization of African Unity
Eminent Person in Liberia

(Signed) H.E. Anthony B. NYAKYI
Special Representative to Liberia of the
United Nations Secretary-General

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1995/757
31 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I am writing to inform you of the following.

On 28 August 1995 at 11.50 a.m., the Croatian Army launched three 82-millimetre mortar shells from the position of Cesmina Glava on the area of Prasna Rupa, approximately 500 metres deep into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

There were no casualties and the Yugoslav side did not respond.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia again warns the Security Council of the grave consequences that may arise from the repeated criminal acts of Croatia against the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and expects the Security Council to undertake urgent and adequate measures in order to prevent Croatia from further military actions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-26712 (E) 310895 010995

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/758
31 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dated 30 August 1995 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-26706 (E) 310895 010995

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Annex

Statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Federal Government strongly condemns the inappropriate use of air force by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against the Bosnian Serbs throughout former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Recalling that it strongly condemned the tragic incident in Sarajevo, regardless of whoever caused the tragedy, the Federal Government wishes to stress on this occasion that the use of force is not a way to resolve problems and attain peace.

The Federal Government insists on the immediate cessation of air strikes and use of force of any kind.

The Federal Government demands most energetically the return to negotiations as the only way to reach lasting and just peace in the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/759
31 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 31 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I am writing to you concerning the statement made by the Croatian President, Mr. F. Tudjman, at a public rally in Split on 26 August 1995, and have the honour to state the following.

On that occasion, Mr. F. Tudjman said that he would overrun Srem, Baranja and Eastern Slavonia (United Nations Protected Area (UNPA), Sector East) in the same manner he did with other areas (UNPA, Sectors West, North and South) that were supposed to be under tne United Nations protection and whose status was to be determined by peaceful means, i.e., through negotiations of the interested parties.

At a rally in Knin on 26 August 1995, Mr. F. Tudjman said, inter alia, that "from now on Knin was Croatian and that it will never be as it was before". He also said that "up to now the Croatian people were not allowed to live alone on their own soil".

As is well known, Croatia occupied UNPAs, Sectors West, North and South, by resorting to the acts of aggression, genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity which culminated in total "ethnic cleansing" of the territories under attack. The very act of the expulsion of the total population from the area can be characterized as the crime of genocide as defined in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948), to which Croatia is a party.

The above-mentioned threat of Mr. Tudjman that "from now on Knin was Croatian and that it will never be as it was before" represents a crime against peace and security of mankind in itself, namely the announcement of further violation of all major international norms and human rights.

In the first place, the Serb people have been denied the right to life and the right to live on the soil they have inhabited for centuries, which has been implicitly stated in Mr. F. Tudjman's statement that "from now on Knin was Croatian".

It is also evident from this statement that Mr. F. Tudjman has no intention whatsoever of complying with the demands set out in Security Council resolution 1009 (1995) of 10 August 1995, adopted following Croatia's aggression on the Republic of Serb Krajina, in which the Council demands that Croatia "respect fully the rights of the local Serb population including their right to remain, leave or return in safety".

The continuing torching of the Serb houses immediately after the Croatian aggression confirms that Mr. F. Tudjman has resorted to ruthless measures in order to make good on his threats. According to the representatives of the United Nations and the humanitarian organizations in the field, more than 80 per cent of the Serb houses have been destroyed.

Such statement by Mr. F. Tudjman contains all the elements of racial discrimination, hatred and intolerance as well as a denial of the right of any non-Croatian person to live in those areas. Such open incitement of racial hatred and intolerance represents, inter alia, a total failure to honour the basic principles of respect for other peoples, ethnic and religious groups and their rights, set out in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities and other documents adopted within the United Nations that are binding for all Member States and embrace generally accepted civilizational norms.

By this statement, the Croatian President once again reaffirmed his intention to continue his criminal policy against the Serb people.

The totally inadequate response by the Security Council to the past acts of aggression, genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity as well as for the mass exodus of 500,000 Serbs from Croatia has served as an encouragement to Mr. Tudjman to continue with those crimes. Certain great Powers, which, in violation of the decision on the total embargo on all arms deliveries and military equipment to all entities in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, adopted by the Security Council in its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, have provided arms to the Croatian army and assisted in training their army, share in the responsibility for not undertaking any action to prevent Croatia from committing those crimes, except from verbally condemning those acts. Their responsibility is all the greater since as members of the Security Council they failed to carry out their responsibilities in so far as they did not undertake the necessary measures to prevent Croatia from committing those crimes.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia appeals to all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to undertake the necessary measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and prevent Croatia from the further commission of those crimes. The Security Council's failure to act adequately and timely makes its Member States responsible for all the crimes committed and those that may be committed in the future since they did not honour their obligations under the Charter. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to underline that it is high time that the Security Council fulfilled its

obligations arising from the Charter and by taking effective measures under Chapter VII to prevent Croatia from committing any further crimes.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/760
31 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 30 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the following message dated 23 August 1995 from His Excellency Mr. Venancio de Moura, Minister of External Relations of Angola, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN-DUNEM "Mbinda"
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Message dated 23 August 1995 from the Minister of External Relations of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

1. As you know, the Government of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was deposed on the morning of 15 August in a military coup d'état.

2. Following the coup, the group of Sao Tome and Principe Army officers who led it suspended the functioning of all the sovereign organs of Sao Tome and Principe and assumed direction of the country, though in a precarious form, through a Military Commission.

3. The Angolan Government was unable to remain indifferent to the situation, not only because it took place in a country that is a member of the subregional groups to which Angola also belongs, but above all as a matter of principle. On 16 August, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos denounced the use of force to resolve political questions. From Brazil, where he was conducting an official visit, the President offered Angola's good offices to mediate in the conflict and help to solve the political crisis that had developed.

4. Both parties in Sao Tome and Principe reacted favourably to the Angolan government offer. On 17 August, the Angolan Foreign Minister then left Brazil, where he had been accompanying the President of the Republic, and flew to Sao Tome. The purpose of the trip was to sound out the Military Commission, civil society and the deposed official authorities with a view to drawing together a consensus that would lead to the following:

(a) Re-establishment of democratic law and the juridico-constitutional order;

(b) Amnesty from the National Assembly for the leaders of the coup d'état of 15 August 1995.

5. Angolan mediators, in separate meetings held to achieve the above objectives, succeeded in getting the Military Commission to acknowledge that its function should be guided by the principle of renunciation of violence as a method of changing power and the recognition of elected authorities.

6. The mediators sought from the military a gesture of good will that resulted in the transfer of the President of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe from the military headquarters where he had been detained to an official residence of the Government. This action cleared the atmosphere and created a more propitious climate for discussions, since the general sentiment of the active elements of Sao Tome and Principe was favourable to the re-establishment of democratic law.

7. Having received replies to its requests, the mediation team developed, after several consultations, a draft agenda that it submitted for review by both parties (representatives of the State organs and the Military Commission). The

parties approved some principles, which were then included in a memorandum of understanding signed on 22 August 1995 by the parties and the mediation group.

8. The memorandum of understanding confirmed principles that safeguard, on the one hand, concerns that, according to the military, had forced them into the coup d'état and on the other hand, it dealt with concerns related to the political crisis, which related primarily to a lack of confidence in the military on the part of the deposed authorities.

9. In this connection, among the various aspects covered in the memorandum of understanding, one fact was underlined, namely, that it had been established that the restoration of sovereign organs involved the removal of all impediments to the normal functioning of State institutions, including the return of the assets of the respective organs.

10. To achieve this, under the memorandum, the Military Commission was dissolved and the return of its members to their previous positions was assured. A guarantee was included that the Sao Tome and Principe authorities would not take any criminal or judicial action against them, in the interest of normalizing the situation and of stability in Sao Tome and Principe.

11. Other complaints by the military, namely those referring to training, promotion and the improvement of social conditions, are also covered in the memorandum and will be addressed by the Government.

12. On the other hand, the memorandum of understanding confirmed the principle of respect for and defence of the democratic model contained in the Constitution, obliging each to recognize the popular will expressed through universal suffrage as the sole and exclusive way to maintain and obtain political power.

13. To this end, the necessity of scrupulously observing the term of office of organs democratically elected according to law was emphasized.

14. Under the agreements reached, a commission was created to monitor the implementation of the memorandum of understanding.

15. I considered it useful to bring to your attention this information so that you would have an idea of the manner in which the crisis in Sao Tome and Principe ended. The international community reacted with the firmness needed in cases in which legal and democratically elected powers are many times confronted with threats of dissolution or even dissolved through recourse to violence.

16. I take advantage of this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Angola, our gratitude for the support shown by the Security Council and the international community in general in the mediation task that, happily, we were able to carry out successfully.

17. This action by the international community, showing itself to be unequivocally in favour of democratic law in Sao Tome and Principe and of scrupulous respect for democratically elected sovereign organs, represented not only an invaluable contribution to the positive conclusion of the crisis in

Sao Tome and Principe, but also en example to be followed in all similar instances in any part of the world.

18. I ask that this memorandum be distributed as a document to all members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Venancio de MOURA

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/761
31 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1011 (1995) of 16 August 1995. In its resolution, the Council requested me, in accordance with paragraph 45 of my progress report (S/1995/678) dated 8 August 1995, to make recommendations, as soon as possible, on the establishment of a Commission mandated to conduct a full investigation to address allegations of arms flows to former Rwandese government forces in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa.

In that report, I indicated that some Governments had expressed an interest in the establishment, under United Nations auspices, of an international commission to investigate allegations of arms deliveries to members of the former Rwandese government forces. I also expressed the hope that all Governments concerned would support such an initiative and said that I would submit recommendations to the Security Council on this matter. My recommendations are set out below.

The basic terms of reference of the proposed Commission, as defined in paragraph 2 of resolution 1011 (1995), seem to me adequate. The Commission would collect information and investigate reports relating to the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to former Rwandese government forces in violation of the embargo imposed under Security Council resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 1011 (1995) of 16 August 1995. It would also investigate allegations that such forces were receiving military training in order to destabilize Rwanda. The Commission would attempt to identify parties aiding or abetting the illegal acquisition of arms by former Rwandese government forces, and recommend measures to curb the illegal flow of arms in the subregion.

The Commission would need the freedom to obtain from all relevant sources information it considered necessary to carry out its work, including the review of information from investigations of other persons or bodies. In this connection, the Security Council should, as appropriate, request States, international and other organizations and private individuals to provide whatever relevant information they may have to the Commission as soon as possible and to furnish any other assistance that may be required. In addition,

any information collected by the Sanctions Committee established under resolution 918 (1994) should be made available to the Commission.

To carry out its mandate effectively, the Commission would need to have the full cooperation and support of the Governments in whose territories it would conduct investigations. These Governments would be requested to take appropriate measures to guarantee the safety and security of the members of the Commission and to ensure that they have the necessary freedom of movement and contacts in order to conduct their investigations. The Commission would require free access, without prior notification, to all sites it deemed necessary for its work, including border points, air fields, refugee camps and other relevant locations. It would also have to be free to interview any person in private, without prior notification. The Governments concerned would have to respect the integrity and freedom of witnesses, experts and other persons who may be called by the Commission, including guaranteeing their security.

The Commission would be composed of an eminent person, appointed by the Secretary-General, who would serve as its Chairman, assisted by 5 to 10 legal, military and police experts and the appropriate support staff. These experts would be contributed by Member States, at the request of the Secretary-General, but would be paid by the United Nations and would serve in their personal capacity.

Commission members should be granted all relevant privileges and immunities provided for by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The members of the Commission would have the status of experts on mission in accordance with article VI of the Convention and any staff of the Secretariat attached to the Commission would have the status of officials in accordance with articles V and VII of the Convention.

The proposal to establish such a Commission was initially made by the Government of Zaire. In its note verbale of 10 August to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/683), the Government of Zaire reiterated its support for this idea and offered to assist an international commission of inquiry established under United Nations auspices. I therefore recommend that the Commission commence its work in Zaire. In the meantime, I would pursue my consultations with the other concerned countries in the region, so that the Commission could, in due course, extend its work to these countries.

The Commission would submit an initial report on its findings to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, within three months of commencing its work. It would submit a final report, including its recommendations, as soon as possible thereafter.

Should the Security Council decide to establish such a Commission, I recommend that it be financed through the regular budget of the United Nations. However, pending approval of its budget by the relevant bodies, I would call upon Member States to provide voluntary contributions through the Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda so that the Commission could begin its work immediately.

As I noted in my report of 8 August (S/1995/678), during my visit to the subregion last July, it was widely recognized by the Governments concerned that destabilizing influences, including the illegal acquisition of arms, could be prevented through cooperative efforts. I believe that a Commission of Inquiry on the lines described in this letter would be an important element in preventing renewed conflict in the region, provided that it enjoyed the support and cooperation of all concerned. On this basis, I recommend that the Security Council decide to establish it forthwith.

I should be grateful if you would bring the contents of this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/762
31 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to share with you my concern over recent developments in the Great Lakes Region. As you are aware, I visited the region last July where I urged the Government of Rwanda to work towards political stability and return to normalcy in the country. I was particularly struck by the deep scars left by the genocide of April 1994 on the Rwandese society which still remain to be healed. I had also an opportunity to witness the inhuman conditions in Rwandese prisons where 51,000 prisoners were being held in facilities meant for 12,500 prisoners and the paralysis in the Rwandese justice system. Last week, the refoulement of refugees from Zaire added to the already precarious security situation in the region and raised the possibility of yet another humanitarian tragedy.

I have already shared with you correspondence exchanged between His Excellency Mr. Kengo wa Dongo, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zaire, and myself following the refoulement of Rwandese and Burundese refugees from Zaire. I have since received assurances from the Government of Zaire that it will not pursue forcible repatriation of refugees. The High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, at my request, is currently undertaking consultations with the Government of Zaire and other countries in the region to ensure the safe, voluntary and orderly repatriation of refugees.

In this context, she will seek to ensure that the countries of the region honour their commitments to the Tripartite Agreements, the Nairobi Summit Declaration as well as the Bujumbura Plan of Action. Mrs. Ogata met with the Prime Minister of Zaire in Geneva today. The Prime Minister wishes the repatriation to be completed by 31 December 1995. The Prime Minister made evident the political and social pressures the refugees were imposing on Zaire. While appreciating the special needs of the host countries, Mrs. Ogata has made it clear that a policy of forcible repatriation will not solve the problem. She will continue her consultations in the region and will report to me next week.

I should, however, add that the enormous economic, environmental and political burden which the presence of almost 2 million refugees places on the Governments and peoples of Zaire, Tanzania and other countries in the region needs to be fully recognized.

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Following my visit and that of Foreign Minister Kinkel of Germany, I asked Under-Secretary-General Peter Hansen to initiate urgent measures to address the crisis arising as a result of prison conditions in Rwanda and the inability of the justice system to process the cases of those incarcerated. A United Nations mission has just returned from Rwanda and has prepared a two-pronged strategy to address this dual but closely related problem. This strategy would, on the one hand, enable immediate action to improve prison conditions including provision of urgently needed humanitarian assistance to the prisoners and also expand the prison capacity by up to 21,000. At the same time, the Government of Rwanda will receive assistance to strengthen its justice system (50 legal experts are being provided to Rwanda urgently), as well as to reinforce its commitment and capacity to implement a proper arrest and detention policy. This includes ensuring the effective functioning of the Commission de Triage intended to screen those arrested through provision of assistance by the Human Rights Field Operations in Rwanda (HRFOR).

In order to implement this strategy in a most expeditious manner, I am entrusting my Special Representative in Rwanda with the overall responsibility for coordination through the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) with special advisory support from the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator. Of course, the successful implementation of this strategy will require the full cooperation and support of the Government of Rwanda as well as the donor community. Extensive consultations are currently being undertaken by Under-Secretary-General Hansen to raise US$ 10 million required. I am encouraged by the initial positive response from several Member States who have offered cash and in-kind contributions. With this support, I am confident that this strategy can be implemented within six to eight weeks.

I have also taken steps to reinforce system-wide coordination structures in Burundi and Rwanda. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs is dispatching two officers to support the Office of my Special Representative in Burundi in the coordination of humanitarian assistance. In Rwanda the Department of Humanitarian Affairs continues to assume responsibility of coordinating humanitarian actions. UNHCR, in collaboration with the Rwandese Ministry of Rehabilitation, takes care of the reception of returning refugees and monitors the situation.

Steps have also been taken to set up a Regional Integrated Information Unit (RIIU) which had been recommended by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee composed of all relevant humanitarian organizations. Based in Nairobi, the RIIU will fill existing gaps in the flow and analysis of information, thereby enhancing the international humanitarian community's capacity to develop and implement integrated approaches to address the problems of the region. With donor support this structure should be established by 1 October 1995.

A lasting solution of the crisis facing the Great Lakes Region lies only in the early restoration of political stability and security in the countries of the region. As you know, I have appointed Ambassador Jesus of Cape Verde as my Special Envoy for the preparation and convening of the Conference on Peace, Security and Development in the Great Lakes Region called for in Security Council resolution 1011 (1995). Ambassador Jesus will be proceeding to the region later this week to consult with all concerned and will report to me on

the outcome of his consultations. Ambassador Jesus will also travel to donor countries and hold talks with multilateral institutions to facilitate longer-term activities in host communities and in areas of return.

As communicated earlier to the Security Council, I have proposed the establishment of the Commission of Enquiry on the supply of arms to the region for which the Terms of Reference and operating modalities were spelt out in my communication. Upon the concurrence of the Security Council, I will dispatch a mission to the area and report to the Council within the proposed three-month period.

Notwithstanding the recent changes in Rwandese Government, I am confident that we will continue our work in a constructive and positive spirit to enhance Rwanda's capacity for ensuring the observance of human rights for all its citizens, the safety of the returnees and justice for all. As you know, the HRFOR is concentrating on confidence-building measures aimed at promoting national reconciliation and a programme of technical assistance and advisory services designed principally for the rehabilitation of the Rwanda justice system. At present, a senior-level mission from the High Commissioner for Human Rights is visiting Rwanda to accelerate support for strengthening these efforts.

I have also been concerned over the slow pace of progress in the establishment of the International Tribunal. Notwithstanding the technical, logistical and other problems, I have asked the Chief Prosecutor, Mr. Goldstone, to do his best to accelerate the work on the International Tribunal. He shall be reaching Rwanda on 30 August and will report to me on the outcome of his visit to the region.

I should also like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the efforts of many Member States who have intervened with the Governments of the region to support these efforts and have made financial and other contributions.

I should be grateful if you could bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/394
S/1995/763
31 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 31 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Since the adoption of Security Council resolutions 981 (1995) and 982 (1995), respectively, my Government has anticipated the immediate establishment of a separate and autonomous United Nations mission for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As you will recall, Mr. Pedauye had only been nominated as Assistant to the Secretary-General and chief of mission in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in July 1995. We expected that this United Nations mission would be established within the shortest possible time period with a complete organizational and administrative structure that would reach all its decisions and handle all its tasks through direct coordination with United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Following the reduction of United Nations troops in Croatia, we believe it has become apparent that the United Nations mission in the former Yugoslavia ceases to exist, and that all decision-making should be placed under the authority of separate United Nations missions established for each of the newly independent republics of the former Yugoslavia. My Government kindly requests that, in the light of all these factors, an immediate decision be reached that will be consistent with the present situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that will ease the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force, and that will promote its better cooperation with my Government.

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May I ask for your kind assistance in distributing the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/395
S/1995/764
31 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 44 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 31 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning repeated Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, I have the honour to notify you of the attacks that occurred in the first half of August 1995.

3 August 1995

Israeli artillery shelled land belonging to Qabrikha, Tulin, Majdal Silm, Ayn Bu Siwar, Ayn Qana, Jarju', Arabsalim, Tilal Mita, Jabal Safi and the town of Baysur in the Jazzin district, where two houses were damaged. The Israel Air Force bombarded Tilal Mita, Jabal Safi and land belonging to Ayn Bu Siwar.

4 August 1995

Israeli artillery shelled the outskirts of Arabsalim, Ayn Bu Siwar and Jarju', land belonging to Jabba' and the town of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa.

6 August 1995

The Israel Air Force overflew Na'imah and Jiyyah at low altitude, dropping heat balloons. It also overflew the Ba'abda area.

It also overflew the Mashgharah post and the Sultan Ya'qub al-Tahta area.

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7 August 1995

The Israel Air Force overflew the Nabatiyah, Sa'diyat and Awza'i areas, injuring two persons.

9 August 1995

The Israel Air Force overflew the Sultan Ya'qub, Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah areas.

10 August 1995

Israeli artillery shelled land belonging to Kafra, Yatar, Haris and Haddathah.

12 August 1995

Israeli artillery shelled the vicinity of Kafr Tibnit, Kafr Rumman, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah and Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, and the same towns were subjected to Israeli sniping. Two houses were damaged in the bombardment.

The Israel Air Force overflew the Nabatiyah area.

13 August 1995

Israeli artillery shelled the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, as well as Tilal Mita, Jabal Safi and land belonging to Arabsalim and Ayn Bu Siwar.

14 August 1995

Israeli helicopter gunships attacked Tilal al-Na'imah, killing two persons and wounding five, causing substantial damage and igniting a fire. Before and after the attack, the Israel Air Force overflew the Na'imah, Damur, Sa'diyat, Jiyyah and Sidon areas and the camps in their vicinity.

15 August 1995

The Israel Air Force overflew Sidon and the camps in its vicinity.

16 August 1995

The Israel Air Force overflew Sidon and the camps in its vicinity and the Iqlim al-Tuffah area. Israeli forces bombarded Shaqra, Majdal Silm, Qabrikha, Tulin, Khirbat Silm, Ghanduriyah and Frun and closed the Zimriya crossing to vehicles and pedestrians seeking to move in either direction.

17 August 1995

Israeli forces arrested three fishermen on the open sea and held them for several hours.

Israeli aircraft made frequent overflights of Sidon and the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

Israeli artillery shelled Tilal Mita, Jabal Safi, land belonging to Jarju', Arabsalim, Jabba', Ayn Bu Siwar, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Yuhmur and Mazra'at al-Hamra, and areas along the Litani river.

18 August 1995

Israeli artillery shelled land belonging to Kafra, Yatar, Frun, Ghanduriyah, Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, Zawatir, Kafr Rumman, Yuhmur and Mazra'at al-Hamra.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns these repeated Israeli attacks and the arbitrary Israeli practices that have brought death and injury to civilians and caused enormous damage to their property and have prevented them from cultivating their fields, pursuing their occupations and earning their livelihoods.

In conjunction with the previous attacks, this new series constitutes flagrant aggression against the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and represents another flagrant violation of international law and basic human rights.

The continued violence is ultimately due to Israel's maintenance of its occupation and its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which calls for Israel's withdrawal to the internationally recognized boundaries and for the Lebanese Government to be allowed to extend its authority over all its territory by means of its legally constituted forces.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 44 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative